LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS AGREE UPON A SILVER BILL.

Seven Republican Senators Still Mold Out Against the New Beal, Which is Simply to Make Compulsory the Coinage of 84,500,000 Each Month Under the Bland Act - The House Republicans Determined to Pass a Federal Election Law, but It is Likely to Fall in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The effort of the irlends of the Administration to bring the Republican Senators into line in favor of a compromise Silver bill seems to have met with success. The only Sena-ters who still hold out are Messrs. Ingalis, Plumb, Teller, Walcott, Pettigrew, Saunders, and Power. Senator Jones of Newas at the White House to-day, and the finishing touches were put to the programme which will result in the passage of the compromise bill on Tuesday next. President Harrison said last night to the gentlemen who were consulting with him on the subject:

Well, if no accident happens, my signature whi be affixed to a Silver bill before the end of the week."

Much of the credit of arranging the new deal is given to Speaker Reed, who, it is said, prosed to the President and Secretary Windom the plan of making a proposition that would be acceptable to the silver Senators. The idea of providing simply for an extension of the Bland act so as to make compulsory the coinage of \$4,500,000 worth of silver each month, the certificates therefor to be redeemable in coin, was quite pleasing to the Administration and entirely acceptable to the Nevada Senators, who have been the loudest in their demands for unlimited coinage of any men in the Senate. It is said tonight that thirty-nine Republican Senators have signed the agreement to vote for the Compromise bill. The paper asking for the Senatorial signatures was circulated by Senator Spooner, as stated in The Suv of Saturday, and all signers were pledged to secrecy. The plan is to pass the Compromise bill on Tuesday, have it endorsed by the House caucus in the evening of that day, and passed on Wednesday or Thursday. The President has been very desirous of keeping the subject out of the bands of a conference committee, and is greatly pleased at a flattering prospect of receiving a bill for his approval within the next few days. londest in their demands for unlimited coin-

The House of Representatives has determined to pass a Federal Election bill, and in view of this probability the resolution of Senator Chandler, providing for cutting off debate in the Senate, will soon come up for considera-tion in the Committee on Rules. The Demo-crats are determined to talk against time if in the Senate, will soon come up for consideration in the Committee on Rules. The Democrats are determined to talk against time if they are asked to vote for an election law, and under the present rules of the Senate no power on earth would avail to close debate without their consent. Senator Chandler's resolution was presented on April 23, and has remained unacted upon since that time. Senator Aidrich, who is Chairman of the committee, has often been quoted as saying that the resolution would not be considered unloss in case of an emergency. That emergency will arise as soon as the House shall pass an election bill, but whether the friends of the Chandler resolution will be numerous enough to put it through is uncertain. Much has been written lately about an alleged programme of the Republican Senators to have Vice-President Morton absent himself from the city when the question comes up in the Senato, and have Senator Ingalis step into the Chandler resolution and the election bill through under the force of his great nerve and from will. This pretty story is spoiled by the fact that Senator Ingalis is strongly opposed to the enactment of a Federal election law, and will not aid his colleagues in enacting one. Mr. Ingalis is not alone on his side of the chamter in his colpeagues in enacting one. Mr. Ingalis is not alone on his side of the other friends of the Government control of elections. Several Republican Senators have privately expressed themselves as opposed to reopening the Southern question, although some of them admit that they might be induced to go with the majority of their party. If an election bill is to pass the Senate it will propally decided in when the House rules were adopted. With Mr. Morton in the Chair and Mr. Ingalis on the floor, opposing the application of the party whip, the radical element of the Republicans would be compelled to go slow. The Chandler resolution, which would revolutionize the method of transacting business in the United States Senate and scatter "Senatorial courtesy,

warks of a parusan majority to the winds, reads as follows:

**Resided That whenever a bill or resolution reported from a committee is under consideration, the Senate may, on motion to be acted on without debate or dilatory motions, order that a day not less than six days after the passage of the order debate shall cease and the senate proceed to dispose of the bill or resolution; and when said day shall arrive, at 3 o'clock the votes shall be forthwith taken, without debate or dilatory motions upon any amendments to the bill or resolution, and upon the passage thereof. If, however, a quorum of Senators shall not vote upon any roll call, the preduces of the control of the preduction of the passage thereof. The control of the contro

A superintendent of the general recruiting service will be selected in a day or two by Secretary Proctor. It is likely to be a Colonel, Not retary Froctor. It is likely to be a Colonel. Not a Lieutenant Colonel this year, because the department has come to regard the recruiting service as prominent as a Geographical Military Department. Besides a superintendent there are to be designated eighteen other officers on this service, to be selected from the odd numbered regiments. The detail of a superintendent of general recruiting will be made from the following officers: Col. J. G. Delford, Ninth Cavairy; Col. Elmer Otis, Eighth Cavairy; Col. H. A. Morrow, Twelfth Infantry; and Col. J. F. Wade, Fifth Cavairy.

The remaining appropriation bills are to be vigorously pushed in the House this week, in pursuance of the plan agreed upon last week in order to have the way clear for action upon other matters of public importance. This programme will probably involve the practical loss of suspension Monday, as the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill comes over as unfinished business. It is to be followed by the Indian Appropriation bill and by the National Bankruptcy bill, which will be called up by the Judiciary Committee under one of the special rules for facilitating speedy action. The Flections Committee wish to call up the Missiscippi contested election case of Chalmers agt. Morgan. This is one of the cases where the committee has reported in favor of the sitting Democratic member. vigorously pushed in the House this week, in

The wife of Senator Reagan of Texas acts as her husband's private secretary, and draws the usual salary of \$1,200 per annum from the

her husband's private secretary, and draws the usual salary of \$1,200 per annum from the disbursing officer of the Senate. In an interview, published in the Sunday Herald of this city. Mrs. Reagan justifies her action, and has some interesting things to say about how women can learn to be useful and earn their own living. Mrs. Reagan says:

"There is an impression that our Southern women are indolent. I was born and bred in the South, and I know many examples of spirited women among us who have business talent who manage their domestic affairs without friction, controlling a number of servants, or even leaning a hand in the domestic work of the household when necessary. This was true to a limited extent before the war when they had slaves. My personal feeling is that it would be a happy thing if our young women generally could be trained so as to have one accomplishment so thoroughly learned as to make it a dependence in case of reverses, for the wheel of fortune turns round South as well as North, I think it degrading when a young woman is so situated that she has to look to marriage as a resource or succor, rather than a free choice. For twenty years I have been acting as the Senator's private secretary. I did it simply because he did not just then. I hooked into them and thought it not too difficult for some has in the sum of the service of a comparative stranger; and little by little I got to doing more, until once the idea occurred to me that I. like others, would get on faster if I learned shorthand. The Senator generally keeps two men secretaries to attend to public business, and at one time he had a good stenogranher who lear the he had a good stenogranher who lear the heart agood stenogranher who lear the heart agood stenogranher who lear the heart is not too difficult for even me to learn, but on confiding my views to a lady friend she declared that I never could doi. Well, I did and it took me just three months of hard painstaking work to be able to write at dicintion. I never had a teacher. I dug it considing my views to a lady friend she declared that I never could do it. Well, I did, and it took me just three months of hard, namestaking work to he able to write at dictation. I never land a teacher. I dug it out myself, I have no idea of my speed, nor do I ever expect to report but I find it very useful. The stenographer afterward left the senator's employ, and as a temporary expect, but to be of use to my husband. But he nor I cannot tell why, if I do the work as well as another, I should not have the pay. I have no idea how long this arrangement will last. The way we manage is this. Right after breakfast the Senator dictates a dozen or so letters to me. I take it down and he goes off about his business, and I then write them out and mall them at once at least twenty-four hours earlier than they would be under the old way, when he dictated for long hand. It seems to me that the dear public has manifested an unnecessary amount of interesat in me as being my husbands secretary. Why, there are several ladies in the Congressional circle who are doing as much for their husbands as I am for mine, and

the only difference is that I choose to do what they might do, if they wished to—draw a small salary as compensation due for services rendered. I rather like polities; if I did not, I should not enjoy this kind of thing so much. I think Southern women are all pretty well acquainted with polities. I was only 12 years old when the Senator was Postmaster-General of the Confederacy—I am his second wife—but even the little girls heard so much political talk then that we could not help imbibling the sentiments of our elders,"

THE PRACTICE PESSEL.

Does the Treaty of 1817 Forbid Her Con-

struction at Bay City? WASHINGTON, June 15 .- A curious point has been raised in regard to the contract for building the 800-ton practice vessel for the use of the naval cadets at Annapolis. The two bids are that of Samuel L. Moore & Sons of Elizabethport, New Jersey, and that of F. W. Wheeler & Co. of Bay City, Michigan. The latter is the lower by \$5,000, so that presumably, if it is all right in other respects, it will be successful. But the suggestion has been made that under the following provisions of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, no such war vessel could be rightfully built at Bay City:

The naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes by his Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is:

On Lake Ontario to one vessel, not exceeding 100 tons burden, and armed with one 18-pound cannon.
On the upper lakes, to two vessels, not exceeding like
burden each, and armed with like force.
On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel, not

exceeding like burden and armed with like force.

All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantied, and no other vessels of war shall then be built or armed.

The limit of all vessels to 100 tons burden and the declaration that "no other vessels of war affall then be built or armed" are stipulations, it is urged, which would be violated should a vessel of 800 tons be built, carrying a much greater armament than is thus provided for. A little examination, however, will show that the treaty is concerned with "the naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes." not with shipping built there for maintenance elsewhere. The naval practice vessel is not to be maintained on the great lakes, but at Annapolis. It has nothing whatever to do with the lake force, yet the words "no other vessels of war shall then be built or armed" refer wholly to that force.

Besides, the treaty is practically obsolete. The vessels it describes belong to a bygone era, and already in substituting more modern craft for them no attempt has been made to follow its restrictions. Independently of the armed revenue cutters which patrol the lakes. the Government has there one war vessel, the Michigan, which is of 450 tons measurement and 685 tons displacement. She carries not one gun, but four. Hence, both in tonnage and armament, she contravenes the treaty; yet nobedy calls in question the propriety of retaining her there. Indeed, a memorial was recently sent to Congress from Chicago declaring that the Michigan will be a subject of derision among foreign nations when the World's Fair is held in that city, and asking to have her replaced by a modern war vessel. The fact that during the long stay of the Michigan on the lakes no protest to her presence has been offered is a proof that the treaty stipulation is practically obsolete. The Dominion does not maintain any vessels on the lakes but it has taken care instead to so enlarge its canals that they can admit to the lakes British war vessels many times as large and powerful as the treaty speaks of.

The treaty, moreover, provides that "If either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it will cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice." The time allowed for the completion of the practice vessel is two years from the signing of the contract. Our Government, therefore, supposing that it should consider the treaty to interfere with its award of the contract to the Michigan bidders, would only need on making that award, to serve a notice on the British Government that it desires to annul the treaty, and six months from that time this instrument would cease to be binding, and a year and a half would still remain before the completion of the vessel. It may be worth considering whether the Government desires not to be debarred from making full use of the shippulding facilities of the lake States for its purposes, and also that it cannot consent, in replacing existing vessels which have become unserviceable, to adont craft of the types commending themselves to the naval ideas of 1817, there would obviously be nothing unfriendly in the notice.

But on the other hand it may be more desirable not to formally abrogate an ancient treaty stipulation, which Great Britain certainly respects in her practical c yet nobedy calls in question the propriety of retaining her there. Indeed, a memorial was

the purpose of building this armed vessel on the lakes.

As to the future floating defences of the lakes, they may take the form of torreedo boats. These could be built in any required number and kept in one of the lakes of New York communicating with Lake Ontario. For the floating defences of the upper lakes it would be practicable to use some of the largest and strongest merchant vessels, arming them with guns of such califore as they could carry. These vessels will increase in numbers and availability. The firm of F. W. Wheeler & Co., which, although long a constructor of wooden vessels, set up its from and steel shipbuilding plant loss than eighteen months ago, has already launched two steel steamers and has three more large ones on the stocks. It is a promising sign for the naval resources of the Government in the Northwest that a firm in Michigan can furnish a vessel like the one required for the Naval Academy.

TELEPHONE GIRLS DON'T LIKE IT. Going to See if the Factory Law Won't

Protect Them from Sunday Work, The new feature of requiring some of the girls in the telephone exchanges to work on Sunday the same as any other day went into effect yesterday for the first time. The Metropolitan Telephone Company issued an order on Saturday requiring a certain percentage of the girls to report at the various exchanges, according to the business requirements. It takes only one-eighth of the force down town. takes only one-eighth of the force down town. but up town a quarter of the force is needed. So far as can be learned nothing was said to the girls about their compensation, or whether they were to be paid at all, but Inspector Sherwood says they will get extra pay.

They have to work ten hours on week days, which makes sixty hours a week, the limit of time that women are allowed to work in factories, according to law. If the telephone exchances can be construed to come under that head there may be trouble, for the girls object to this encroachment on their Sunday rest. They say it is only a question of time when they may be asked to work at night. The girls down town don't mind it so much, because they may not have to work at night. The girls down town don't mind it so much, because they may not have to work oftener than once a month, but up town it may be two or three times a month. They propose to employ legal advice to find out whether they can be required to work more than sixty hours a week. Every Sunday's extra work makes it seventy hours for the week.

A man at the Murray Street Exchange said that the pay of the women averages from \$30 to \$45 a month. This is less than \$0 a week or less than fifteen cents an hour, reckoning six days to the week. He said that four girls and two boys were at work at his staticn. The boys did the heavy work. One reason for changing to girls on Sunday was that they were steadier than boys. Sometimes the boys had a good time Saturday night and didn't feel like working next day. Altogether more than seventy-five girls worked yesterday. but up town a quarter of the force is needed.

MAYOR WHITE HIT IN THE STOMACH. He had a Quarrel with Capt, Jack Cottrell and Choked Him.

William T. White, the 28-year-old Republican Mayor of Avon-by-the-Sea, is said to have choked Capt. John M. Cottrell on Saturday. The latter is 63 years old. 'The Cottrell's house has sunk about four feet and it has been convenient for the Mayor in serving his customers

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE. The Mass of Work to be Done by the State

Commissioners in Lunacy. ALBANT, June 15.-The State Commissioners in Lunacy have determined to postpone the work of districting the State and establishing the new "State Hospitals" for the care of the Insane until October, and perhaps later. When, under the new State Care law, the Commissioners began their work they found a dearth of records and statistics regarding the insane and institutions established for their care, either by the State or the several counties. The State Commissioner in Lunacy and held a species of roving commission, and carried his office for the most part in his hat, so that the records he had to turn over to the new Commission were very meagre. The State Board of Charities were able to give but few reports and records, and in consequence the new Board was obliged to begin with practically no data or records. It became necessary to gain a mass of information, and to hereafter provide for a central bureau of information. To this end the Commission resolved to devote its energies and the next eight or ten months. Each of the six State asylums and the twelve private ones were compelled to file with the Commission a report containing all the facts needed relating to the insane committed to their charge.

The ideal of the Commissioners is uniformity and they have devised a system of bookkeeping which is to be used in all parts of the State by State Hospital Managers. Thus one man can go from one institution to another and make a rapid inspection of all. A uniform license is also to be employed. Under the old system it was found difficult to ascertain what private asylums were licensed and what were not. Some of the county houses where insane were kent had a few records, and many more had none. All will hereafter, be required to report every fact of interest concerning their charges. The condition in which the Commissioners found everything relating to their duties was described by one of them as "chaotic." Two or three years, he thinks, will be required to enable the commission to thoroughly acquaint them-clives with the subject. Meanwhile the distriction of the State, the designatum of State Hospitals, and the establishing of a uniform charge for patients sent from the several counties to the State Hospital must be omitted. According to an estimate of Commissioner Brown the in-sane population of the State is over 15,000, a number equaliling that of the convicted criminals. While the State Commission in Lunary has intrisdiction and, in a measure, control over these at the present time, they will not enter into full control until the districts are marked out and the State assumes the care and support of the insane. When once they have taken possession certain abuses now prevalent will case. There will be a great reduction in the number of nauper insane by reason of the refusal to take patients now supported at the public expense who have relatives abundantly able to care for them. The number of private patients now kept in State asylums under the act which allowed asylum managers to use their own discretion as to how many they would take will also be reduced, because they would rake will also be reduced, because they would rake will also be reduced, because they asylum over 50 per 10 public or private patients. There are now in the saylum buildings quite disversoroftonate to their numbers and necessitate the crowding of the public patients. There are now in the saylum buildings quite disversoroftonate to the information regarding every finane patient committed to the new system the Commissioners propose to establish a complete bureau of reliable information regar private asylums were licensed and what were not. Some of the county houses where insane were kept had a few records, and many more

AFTER THE SEINE FISHERS. The Men who Will Try to Preserve Ja-

malea Bay as a Water Park. It will be known in a few days whether the net fishermen who have from time immemorial There was formed resterday afternoon, on Reckaway Point, an association for the enforcement of the law. It is composed in the main of men who are residents of Queens county on thel eastern side of the bay, many of them boatmen, but a majority merchants and other business men interested in a purely public spirit in preserving for New York and Brooklyn this great water park, the larges; body of water of the kind near the great cities. One of the foremost men in the movement for enforcing the law even more closely than the fish and game inspectors appointed by the New York State Fish Commission could enforce it is John C. Lefferts. Mr. Lefferts said, in conversation, yesterday;
"We who compose the association appreciate

the fact that Gov. Hill has signed the Stadler bill with the implied understanding that unless the law has a salutary effect after a year's trial the next Legislature may be expected to consider favorably a bill to repeal it. I mean to say that not only must there be established the fact that abolishing net fishing results in a wider distribution of fish among the recopie who go a fishing, but also sithe additional fact, which is even more important than the former, that the great majority of the people affected by the bill are in favor of its continuing a law. In order to prove these in the conclusively, the new law must be strictly enforced, by that in a year there will be a definite result. We propose to aid the tovernor in reaching the desired information, so that angiors may not be able to plead in self-defence that there was no fair titial of the law because it was not enforced. Of caure, we believe that there was no fair titial of the law because it was not enforced. Of caure, we believe that there was no fair titial of the law because it was not enforced. Of caure, we believe that they said when they threatened to continued Mr. Lefferts, "that the netters meant what they said when they threatened to continue drawing their nets in the bay. We have learned that while some have storned fishing, others go out at night and hant their seines. They have storned going out from anarsio, theirs go out at night and hant their seines. They have storned going out from anarsio, theleve, but in the upper part of the bay and also at the interestical manarsio, the beautiful the interest one night two tons of weakfish wore taken. Measures will be taken at once to stop this sort of thing, and we hope the netters will not make good their threat to use shotguns in Rocksawy. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Lefferts, Among those present were John W. Senlier, D. C. Wythe, C. N. Hongriand. Paul Calvi, D. Sackett Moore, J. S. Elwell Charles R. Porterleid, H. T. Simons, John D. Rivera, Henry Toff, George Drakeley, Fuscene D. Berri, and "Brick" Poincroy. Mr. Lefferts and should be supplying the waters of Jamoia Shand. The fish and same applying to the waters of trial the next Legislature, may be expected to consider favorably a bill to repeal it. I mean

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and a constitution was adopted and officers elected. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, John C. Lofferts; Vice-President. William Menkoff; Secretary, Ernest J. Kaitenbisch, and Treusurer Prederick A. Meyer. These officers, with Messrs. O. L. behwecke. Frederick Ge-sler, and J. P. Farrelly, are to be constitute an Executive Committee for the enforcement of the law. Use also decided by a vote that the Executive Committee shull offers reward of \$100 for the arrest and convection of any not fisherman caught violating the law. This reward is in addition to the spin donated to the informer by the law, which is \$50-that is, one-half of the \$100 fine imposed on the law breaker. The netter may beside being fined, be sent to prison for thirry days at the discretion of the Court. The Executive Committee will meet in secret session this week to devise ways and means for detecting net fishing.

There were many baking boars out on Janical and years of the past week. There were plenty of fluke, however, that were caught with shedder crabs. The recent heavy thunder storms, the fishermen say, spoiled the sport.

SHIPPING MEN COMPLAIN.

ASKING FOR THE REMOVAL OF SHIP-PING COMMISSIONER REED, Petition Sent to Senator Evaris and a List of Grievances of Owners, Masters, and Scames to the Treasury Beparlment. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8,-Senator Evarta has received the following petition, which brings to light a rather strange state of affairs in the Treasury Department, and demonstrates that there is a decided objection on the part of a great many people interested in the shipping business of the port of New York to the retention in office of United States Shipping Commissioner James C. Reed: New York, May 8, 1890. The Hon, Wm. M. Eparis, United States Senator, Washing-

ton, D. C.

The undersigned merchants, shipowners, masters and others having business with the office of United States Shipping Commissioner of the Port of New York, respectfully request you to see Secretary Windom of the Treasury Department, who has the power of apthe Treasury Department, who has the power of appointinent and removal of Commissioners, and urge
him to remove the present incumbent. James C. Read,
for reasons set for h in numerous petitions and amdavits on file with the Secretary of the Treasury. And
we further ask you to use your influence with the Secretary to appoint in his stead a competent and experienced man in anypping matters.
Should Secretary Windom decline to remove Mr.
Read, we will thank you to cause a committee of Con-

Reed, we will thank you to cause a committee of Congress to be appointed and sent here to investigate Com-mission-r Reed's doings, in order that he may be re-moved. Also please sak the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate a raimg as to the proper interpretation of section 4.54s, Revised Statutes, touching the payment of wares (money) due seamen on being discharged by the master. Section 4,54s reads as follows: "All seamen discharged in the United States from merchant reasons " " shall be discharged and re-

celve their wages in presence of a duly authorized Ship-ping Commissioner, under the title, except in cases where some competent court otherwise directs. "&c. Commissioner : eed invariably demands and receives where some competent court otherwise directs. Ac.
Commissioner need invariably demands and receives
not only the accounts of the master, but the money due
the seaman also, the master being in no case permitted
to pay the scaman himself as the law specimes.
Section 4.03:results as foliavas: The master or owner
of every vessel making voyages from a port in the Atlautic to a port in the Facilic, or vice versa, shall pay to
every seaman my wages within two days after the tree
is the facility of the seam of the seam of the seam of the cases of the vessel making toreign voyages, within three
days after the array has been delivered, or within three
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days after the array has been delivered, or within three
days after the array has the beaman shall, at the time of
his discharge, or entitled to be paid on account a sum
edital to need out the part of the balance due him, ac.
commissioner steed notifies Captains to pay not excasting 30 on account to any seaman when discharged
from the vessel, otherwise the tommissioner oblines has
captain to pay the amount advanced over again to him,
amount to result the amount advanced over again to him,
amount to be steen the seam as foliaves. Every master shall,
not less than ferty-eight hours before paying of the seacasting any seaman, deliver to him of, if he is to be
discharged be one a shipping Commissioner to such
shipping Commissioner, a full and free account of his
wakes, and all designations to be made therefrom on any
account whatsover. Ac.
Section 4.55, attein 5 - Upon payment being made
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she if we have a construction of the control of the

sioner feed administered the law, and asking for his removal.

As these complaints had been received they had religiously been pigeonholed, and probably but for this publication would never have seen the light. It is six weeks since that delegation waited on Secretary Windom, and although he promised to give the matter his early attention not a word has been heard of it since.

Your correspondent has secured copies of all their threat of a month ago to persist in using seines, although Gov. Hill a week ago signed the bill prohibiting not fishing on the bay.

There was formed restorday afternoon, on the bay in the bill prohibiting not fishing on the bay.

within a short time after l'resident Harrison's inauguration, and was contained in a petition bearing the signature of ninety-siz merchanis, shipowners, and shipma-ters, asking that Capt, Avan P. Blanchard of Brocklyn be appointed United States Snippiny Commissioner in the place of James C. Reed.

Capt, Blanchard is a retired shipmaster and shipping merchant, and is very nopular among those interested in shipping, besides being an netive Republican. His application was endorsed by the sub-committee of the Republican organization of Kings county, but he didn't get the place.

ean organization of kings county, but he didn't get the place.

His petition was flanked by one signed by 342 officers and seamen of the I nited States merchant service, who set forth that the management of the United States Shipping Commissioners office by James C. Reed was in almost every particular disadvantageous to them in the way of irregularities and delay in receiving their pay and discharge on the termination of their voyages, it was averred that in some instances, although the Captain's accounts had been perfectly satisfactory to them, they had been competed to wait ten and twoive days for their money.

Another, to which was attached sixty-five signatures, said:

We, undersigned American citizens, officers, and

counts had been compeled to wait ten and twolve days for their money.

Another, to which was attached sixty-five signatures, said:

We, undersined American cilizent, officera, and stewards of the American interiam; marine, sailing out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York many of us having out of the port of New York was respectively and the continues of the United that you will at Your e-riest convenience, cause such changes to be made in the management of the United changes to be made in the management of the United changes to be made in the management of the United changes to be made in the management of the United changes to be on the port of the New York earlier landled to enjoy the fruits of our labor. We respectively submit that it has become a rule at that office, when the mency to put us surveyed to each publishes and technicalities include the tenns of accounts between the companies of cash of the tenns of the county between our employers and ourselves for cash of the county of the cou

A. M... demanding my wages, when payment was refused. I was told to come again to-morrow, thus losing my chance to go on the boat, and preventine me from going home as I desired. Heades being refused my money and deappointed in my forest to tech home. I was treated with south courtey efforts to tech home. I was treated with south courtey efforts to tech home. I was treated with south courtey efforts to tech home. I was treated with south courtey efforts to get home. I was treated to the mean the strength of the south of

pelled to lose \$65, instead of making 10 per cent, as allowed by law. The affidavit then continues:

My articles on salling for China specified that no money amound, he advanced abroad, except at par, and receipts were duly given to me by the men on receiving advances per receipts. These receipts and greening were ignored by commissioner fleed, and I was compelled to pay off the crew at the rate of 75 bit cents to one Mexican dollar, instead of par, as was agreed when ny accounts were consed with the Commissioner. On May 17, although my accounts had been fully and finally attitude, as I had supposed the Commissioner demanded my slop chest accounts of the 1987 voyage, which demand I destrued to comply with, since my accounts had been fully as superior officer, the United States Consult. Several days after I had deposited my money for the crew with the commissioner several of the crew cause to me complaming that they could get no money from the Commissioner ignored when set they could set to money from the Commissioner ignored when set there is a consult to the commissioner ignored when set there is a consult to the commissioner ignored when set there is a consult to the commissioner ignored when set there is a consult to the commissioner ignored when set there is a consult to the commissioner ignored when set there is a consult to the commissioner ignored when set the commissioner ignored when set the commissioner ignored when set the commissioner ignored the consulting that the contract of the lark H. G.

Isaac N. Corby, master of the bark H. G. Johnson, also submits a long complaint, accompanied by a sworn statement in which he charges that in the case of the "slop chest" accounts of some sallors who deserted the bark charges that in the case of the stop chest accounts of some sailors who deserted the bark at Sydney, N. S. W., the Commissioner subjected him to a great deal of Inconvenience and connecled him to post a forfeit of \$221 to cover any possible irregularities that he might find in the sion chest account against the deserted seamen, and this in the face of the fact that at the time of the desertlors the fact had been duly reported to the United States Cousul and the accounts of the desertlors duly certified to by him. In this case, however, Commissioner Reed ignored the tonsul sertificates and demanded the deposit of \$221 from Capt. Colby under the pennity of a refusal of a clearance certificate.

A. W. Frait, master of the bark Grace Deerling, is another who wiltes to Secretary Windom, complaining of violations of the law by Commissioner liced, and submits an affidavit giving several instances in which, through Commissioner Reed, he and his crew have been subjected to several days dealy, and stating that "the management of the office is unbusinesslike, arottary, and manifestly unjust alike to seaman master, and emperity unjust alike to seaman master, and emperity of the Secretary of the Treasury "to appoint a more competent and obliging Commissioner, who will execute the law as it was intended to the advantage of all concerned."

Perhaps the most serious charge of any contained in the affidavits and petitions requesting the removal of Commissioner Reed is contained in the following:

Perhaps the most serious charge of any contained in the adidavits and petitions requesting the removal of Commissioner Reed is contained in the following:

Sing of New York, Cag and Counts of Reonlyn, county of Rings, residing at 7th hond street, Broaking, N. V., Briggs, Fedding at 7th hond street, Broaking, N. V., Weitler By him under due of New 27, 18-7, before a written by him under due of New 27, 18-7, before a written by him under due of New 27, 18-7, before a written by him under due of New 27, 18-7, before a written by him under due of New 27, 18-7, before a casy taken from its letter press most the original copy of which is now in his possession, and further that on a about the last day of Newember, 18-7, Charles H. Chishoim, son of W. H. Chishoim, deceased, mate of the bark Francis B. Fay, off the Caps of cloud Hole, after refeated requests made to Commissioner Reed, without await, for the derivery to lim of his deceased and the following state of the Caps and the Caps of the

Here is the letter referred to:

New York, Nov 22 1987.

James C. Reed, Eeg., C. S. S. Cour. Perfor New York

Sint In the matter of Win. II. Chrisholm decreased,
late mare of the brait Francis R. Fast the electes and
ladiance of wages of whom were delivered to the care
of your buryou some six weeks ago, Iwonid respectfully
state that the necreasiry papers in the premises were
tied in the U. S. District Court to day and admitted
correct. Thereine in the Clerk of and court stated that
be could selle the matter at once but that so larbe
had no otheral knowledge of such a case, as neverther in
made case had been made to that court from the U. S. R.
Commissioner of this Fort. I would respectfully call
your attention to section 6.381 S. S. Satuties in such
cases made and provided. C. L. Chisholm, som and
beir of the decreased is anxious to close matters to-morrow, and you will creatly oblige by giving the matter
your immediate attention. Very respectfully. INVINE & HEST. The office of United States Shipping Com-

missioner has had a rather unsavory record since it was created in 1872. The first incumbent was C. C. Duncan, who, through the influence of Henry Ward Beecher missioner has had a rather unsavory record since it was created in 18-2.

The first incumbent was C. C. Duncan, who, through the influence of Henry Ward Beecher and several other church diagnitaries, was appointed to till the office, which he held for eleven consecutive years with his four sons as assistants. He was eventually removed from office by Judge Walla'e of the United States Circuit Court, with whom the power of appointment then reste. Junean was subsequently indicted by the United States Grand Jury for malfensance in office, but the case against him was permitted to die a natural death.

James C. Reed was, during Duncan's incumbency, a protige of the late Choster A. Arthur, who was then to liector of the Port. He acted as Arthur's private secretary. When Arthur was elected Vice-President he had Reed made an Inspector of Government stamps, at a salary of \$2,540 a year. He was appointed to this office Feb. 26, 1883, then being a citizen of Pennsylvania. When Duncan was removed in 1864, Reed was appointed to this office Feb. 26, 1883, then being a citizen of Pennsylvania. When Duncan was removed in 1864, Reed was appointed to his office Feb. 26, 1883, then being a citizen of Pennsylvania when Duncan was removed in 1864, Reed was well known at the time that Judge Wallace had already determined upon some one else for the office. Read was wholly without experiences in shipping matters, and to this fact much of the trouble he has since experienced is due. The man whom Judge Wallace had slated for the Commissionership was made chief deputy, which office is now holds.

When the Dinaley Shinping act became a law the power of aniointing the United States Shipping Commissioner was placed in the ham successor a promise to retain feed in office and fresident Leveland kept the rormise. That such a promise was given by President Cleveland is set forth in a letter written to Mr. James Ferris of New York in 1880, then a candidate for the poet of i nited States Shipping Commissioner, who had solicited the good offices o

decise and say that he has read the within declaration and that he knows that the facile threin set forth a set forth a set forth as the first set forth as the same set forth as the first set forth as the same set forth

ONE DOLLAR

A gallon for pure natural wines, warranted to be the pure grape juice and
equal in flavor to the imported goods for
which you are paying fancy prices. We
have a complete stock of wines and
iquiors for family trade. Our calebrated
whakise at popular prices \$2.\$\, \$5, and
\$5, pergallon. Our California, flock at \$5
per case is as good as any Ruine wine you
ever tasted.

Our stors, which is fitted up expressly
for the accommodation of our lady custiment spilare and the dry goods district.
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direction, for there is no har or any other
objectionable leasure in conjunction with
the store, and they need have no besttancy in calling.

CUSHING PROCESS CO.,

825 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th ata.

had done in the following letter, in which the statement made by the late Congressman Mahoney two years previous is confirmed:

J. J. Ferriz, Erg., 26 Counter sity, N. J. City.

COURADA: I write to advise you that I have personally seen the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to your matter, and have left with him your brief. He advised me of the request of the late 'Iresident arthur concerning the prevent Commissioner, but gave me his assurance that the subject as I presented it would receive consideration, and I am disposed to think, from what he said to me, that he (the Secretary is Taworably disposed to our view of the case. I trust as a result that your appointment will be made. Fraternally, yours, Jos., W. Kar.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY INVOLVED. The Constitutionality of Sunday Laws to be Tested to the Supreme Court.

NASHVILLE, June 15 .- The Supreme Court of Tennessee has just rendered a decision affirming the action of the lower court in the case of the State vs. R. M. King. This case was appealed from the Circuit Court held in Troy. Obion county, last March, and has attracted much attention on account of the religious question involved in it. Mr. King is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, a sect which observes the seventh day (Saturday) as the Sabbath, instead of Sunday, the first day of the week. The detence has been made by the National Religious Liberty Association, an organization of recent origin, which admits no one into its membership who does not believe in the Christian religion, but holds that the functions of religion and the State are entirely distinct, and, for the interests of both, should be kept separate. Mr. King is a farmer. and was indicted for quietly working on his own premises, not in sight of any piace of publie worship. None of the witnesses for the State testified to having been disturbed in any way or to having a knowledge that any one else had been disturbed, except that their moral sense had been shocked by seeing work

else had been disturbed, except that their moral sense had been shocked by seeing work done on Sunday.

The defendant was first arraigned before a Justice of the Feace, and fined \$1 and costs, amounting in all to about \$12, which he paid. He was afterward indicted for the same offence by the Grand Jury at Troy, Obion county, and was convicted and lined \$75. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on the plea 11 that the acts complained of and proven did not consitute a nuisance, as charged in the indictment; 12 that the courterred in not permitting the defendant to prave that he had been once arrested, tried, convicted, and lined for the amo offence, and that he had paid the fine and costs; (3) on the ground of the appeal of the District Attorney-General to the religious prejudices of the jury, by his bitter denunciations of the religious views of the defendant, and confounding the sect with which he is connected with the Mormons.

The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. This will be the first case involving the constitutionality of Sunday laws that has been brought before the United States supreme Court.

An association has been organized in Tennessee, the members of which pledge themselves to prosecute every violation of the Sunday laws. A number of persons who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath are now under indictment for working on Sunday. They are tenacions of their faith, and claim the right, under the first and fourteenth amendment-to the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights of the State of Tennessee, to work on Sunday. In view of recent maxements in favor of a national Sunday law, and the opposition to the said all other religious legislation by the National Religious Liberty Association, the progress of this case through the court will be watched with deep interest by many.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

New Haven Railroad Conductors Pay

Tribute to Their Dead Brothers. New Haven, June 15,-New Haven Division No. 1. formerly of the Order of Railroad Con- him for four months at different places. They ductors, but which surrendered its charter on June 2 and branched out as an independent services in honor of the memory of its dead brothers, in Masonic Hall, at 2 P. M. to-day.

The services were held in the large blue lodge the Bowery when she came along. Both had been drinking, and she want up to Williams.

the services were hold in the large biue lodge room. The altar was decorated handsomely with flowers. A broken column rested upon the altar, and around it was banked a profusion of ferus, flowers, and greenery. The three lanterns, ied. green, and white, were hung upon three candlesticks, at the three corners of the altar, making a very fine effect.

The services were opened with a prelude on the organ by Prof. Thomas G. Shepard, organist of the Church of the fledeemer. This was followed by New Haven division giving the memorial services of the order. A selection by Miss Jennie Thomas came next, a sorrand sole. The Yale quartet then gave a rendition of "Asleep in Jesus," C. M. Phillips followed, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Amos R. Beers, after which Miss Jennie Thomas gave a musical selection. A.S. Ostrander eulogized the life and work of the late William II. Turner, formerly superintendent of the New York division of the New York. New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, which was followed by the song, "God & Ways Are Best." by the Yale quartet. A response was then given by Assistant Superintendent W. J. Grosby. The services concluded by the substitute of the given by Assistant Superintendent W. J. Grosby. The services concluded by the substitute of the given by Assistant Superintendent W. J. Grosby. The services concluded by the substitute of the substitute of the given by Assistant Superintendent W. J. Grosby. The services concluded by the substitute of the substitute of the given by Assistant Superintendent W. J. Grosby. The services concluded by the substitute of the substit and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Charles B. Stebbins, one of the three decealed conductors, in whose memory the services were given. R. S. Beers paid a tribute to the memory of Amos R. Beers, after which Miss Jennie Thomas gave a musical selection. A. S. Ostrander eulogized the life and work of the late William H. Turner, formerly superintendent of the New York division of the New York. New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, which was followed by the song, "God's Wasy Are Best," by the Yale quartet. A response was then given by Assistant Superintendent. W. J. Crosby. The services concluded by the audience singing. "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The services were very well conducted and reflect credit upon those who originated this beautiful custom. New Haven Division, by the way, being the only one among the conductors organizations that observed this coremony. Among the railroad men present were President Charles F. Clark, Ceneral Manager L. P. Tuttle, Superintendents O. M. Shepard and W. A. Waterbury, A-sistant Superintendents J. S. Scofield and W. J. (rosby, General Ticket Agent J. N. States, Computable H. M. Kocherspierger, and Mr. S. C. Fleetwood, W. W. Fardee presided. Many prominent citizents were present among whom were Lieut-Goy, S. C. Merwin, Gen. E. Bradley, the Hon, Linde Harrison, and ex-Mayor H. G. Lewis.

The broken column was taken by a committee and placed upon the grave of W. H. Turner at Worcester, Mass. A pillow of flowers was also placed upon the grave of W. H. Turner at Worcester, Mass. A pillow of flowers was also placed upon the grave of W. Forthers Steb-

the and placed upon the graves of W. H. Turner at Worcester, Mass. A pillow of flowers was also placed upon the graves of Brothers Steb-bins and Beers.

An Intention to Make Jersey Soldiers Ap-

The State Military Board of New Jersey is going to declare war on National Guardsmen who wear medals and badges in unwarranted numbers on their uniforms. In a parade of New Jersey National Guardsmen now nearly every private wears some sort of a medal, and many wear a half do en or more. One corporal in the Fourth Regiment in Jersey City, who has been in the National Guard only a few months, wears several medals, all of which were won by his father at Schuetzen contests. Such badges are knewn as illegitimate, and the Military Beard are going to prohibit their display on the breasts of young soldiers.

There was a law passed in 1885 which designated four badges that might be worn by militiance. They are the badges of the Society of the Cheinnatt, of the Grider of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army, and any badge indicating actual services on a battlefield. There are very two of the militiance when we we such badges. There will be trouble when the Military Board promulates its order. ral in the Fourth Regiment in Jersey City, who

Tugs Putt Of the Hombay.

The big freight steamship Bombay, which went ashore The big freight steam whip Bombay, which went ashore south of invernor's leaded on Saturday afternoon, was hauled off by the giant thus, including the Ocean King and Videan at high tide last evening. A floating elevator litted 4st tone of giant from her hold before the tree could holde ber, she will be taken into dock and surveyed and will then proceed in her veyage.

Musting with his Young Wife's dewelry, Augustus Schmitz, who is 62 years old, has been miss ing from his home, 440 Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh, since last Tuesday. His wife reported his disappearance, she said she was 30 years old. His disappearance, she said she was 30 years old. His disappearance with the said she was 30 years old. His disappearance with the said she was 30 years old. His disappearance with the said she was 30 years of the said she was and man law dex. "He was a good looking," she added, "and I now find that he took all our money and his own and me law dex."

VICTORIAS

VICTORIAS

ROCKAWAYS

ROCKAWAYS

BOCKAWAYS

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STREET SPRINKLING TRUCKS, paters or plain, at W. WESTERFIELD & SON, 177 Prince at., N. Y. SADDLE HORSE, two seated waron, and two business wagons for sale. 522 West 220 st.

Riding Academies.

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: Hinstrated catalogues free. WHITMAN SADDLE CO. 115 Chambers at.

DROWNING CASES MULTIPLIED.

The American Bank Note Company Loses Another Man on Sunday.

Frank Weiss of 216 Seventh street went out n a boat from East 138th street yesterday with John Bauer of 424 East Fourteenth street for a day's fishing. Both are employees of the American Bank Note Company. Bauer came back alone. He says that Weiss insisted on going in bathing, although he could not swim. Their boat was fast to some logs between Randall's Island and the Sunken Meadows, in shallow water. Bauer says that Weiss kept near the boat for a time and playfully tried to pull him into the water. Bauer told him to quit his fooling, and Weiss ventured further away and was seized with a cramp. Bauer tried to get the beat to him, but Weiss sank and did not reappear. Bauer rowed ashore greatly frightened. An orderly at the bandail's Island Hospital

An orderly at the laudail's Island Hospital named Carroll had observed Weiss's struggles in the water, and jumped in alter him. He succeeded in getting Weiss ashore. The physicians at the hospital tried to resuscitate Weiss, but he died in about fifteen minutes. Weiss but he died in about fifteen minutes. Weiss was 20 years old. It was just a year ago that another Sunday outling of American Back Note Company employees ended in the drowning of lien Hatton. William Saliey was afterward convicted of pushing Hatton off the excursion barge.

An unusual number of drowning cases were reported yesterday. This is the rest of the list: Thomas Gallagher, residence unknown is loverloard at the foot of West Thitty-fith street early yesterday morning, and was

Thomas Gallagher, residence unknown. [8] overloard at the foot of West Thitty-fith street early yesterday morning, and was drowned.

The drowned body of Frederick Williams. 45 years old, was found at the foot of Canal street yesterday. He was a laborer employed on the Canal street dock.

Roundsman William Guerker found the corpse of a man in the North River at Pier 8 yesterday afternoon. The man wore a blue lumper, leather belt, and low shoes.

Thomas Mitchell. a 'longshoreman, of 31 Cherry street, who had been missing since last Monday, was found drowned at Pier 18. East River. There was a cut on the top of his head, attributed to accident.

The body of a man about 21 years old was washed ashore at the foot of Ea-t Twenty-eighth street. He had a clean-shaven lace and dark brown hair, and were a dark coat and vest, gray trousers, and galters.

The body of a man child, five months old, was found drowned at Pier 42, North River.

WENT AT HER WITH A KNIFE,

A Crippled Cigarmaker Stabs a Dissolute Woman in Bayard Street.

Sarah McGuirk, a dissolute young woman, was stabbed yesterday in Bayard street by Thomas Williams, alias Reade. Williams lost bis left leg when he was a brakeman at Indianapolis. He is now a clearmaker. According to the woman's story she had lived with had a quarrel last week and separated. Since then Williams has been living at 140 Chrystie street. About 11% o'clock vesterday morning Williams was standing in Bayard street near been drinking, and she went up to Williams

Five Horses Killed by a Stroke of Lightning.

Lightning was particularly severe along the Raritan River in New Jersey last week, and during the storm of Wednesday night four burning barns illumined the sky in the vicinity of Somerville. They were all burning as In the vicinity of somerville. They were all burning as once, and several other barns were struck, although not fired. At South Branch Mr. J. C. Higgins's barn was struck and five horses were killed in their stalls. Mr. Higgins was in the barn live minutes before the stroke, the took his lantern and went through the storm to the house, intending to return at once, but something delayed him and passibly saved his life.

The lighthing struck the sable of the barn, ran down he lightly struck the sable of the barn, ran down he lightly struck the sable of the barn, rand down as the lightly struck the sable of the five horses and striking them down will shall nay in their mouth. It then went out through a side door, smashing the door at the bottem. There was not a trace of fire in the barn after the stroke.

A Chinese Opera by Native Performers.

The Po Ngs Yes opera company gave a performance of "Ma Fook Lung," a Chinese historical opera o' lie Windsor Theatre last night. The plot, as interpreted by Ah Chu, an intelligent Chinaman, deals with the foroy at the largest tennamen, dear who, being very noor, gains great riches and renown by defeains the enemy with three arrows bequeathed to him by the great-grandfather. Three hundred Chinamen watched the performance and listened to the orchestra with great delight. The Chinese theatrical verture has been a failure in New York, and last night a performance was intended to raise more venough to take the night ers of the troupe back to San Francisco.

The corner stone of the new parachial school to be built by at heilard's flathous course in Jersey City was laid yesterlay in the presence of about 5.690 perwas laid resteriby to the presente of about 5.529 per-sons. All the limb recipites paraded. Eithop Wiggar laid the atoms, and made a short address. He was fol-lowed to the few Father Corr, paster of the church with which the school is canned at the new building will be of brick, with the stope trimmings. It will be four stope inpl. and will east 1 but children. The cop-floring is help and will sent 1 but children. The cop-floring is the and will east 1 but children. The cop-floring is the sent which will sent about 1,000 persons. The building with be as feet front by 108 feet deep.

Hishop Potter preached at Pier 6 E. R. at the Onto-door station of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary hociety for Seamen yesterday. All about Pier the waters are throughly with canal boats. The mas-ters live aboard their vessels with their families, and religion generally bothers them little. The lies, isaac Maguire his opened a little chapts at 21 doonties slip, and generally us a Sunday be preaches in the open air, but the attendance hillerto has teen rather slim. There were not many about yearerday when Sishop Potter begun to speak, but a great crowd presently col-lected.

Preaching to the Hous of America

At the First Collegiate Reformed Church last night the Rev Dr Joachita Eintendorf preached a sermon to the New York Camps of the Patrices Order of Sons of America lie spoke principally of the sangers to our institutions from the increasing foreign element is population and the political methods of that element in population and the political methods of that element if quoted a Wester divine who said "Ge to New York where a political ring rules with an gree hand whose vice-like artip is fastened upon the threat a parity. Macht tenthe of their voters are foreigners."